

MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

News of the Week.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction with the President's veto of the bill for the relief of the Rochester and some other cities from the honor of the veto.

The honor crusaders, at Portland, Oregon, who were sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 each, are serving out their time in jail.

The post-office appropriation bill reported on the committee on appropriations and referred to the committee of the whole, appropriates \$35,653,391, of which \$5,634,842 is to come out of the Treasury, the balance coming from postal revenues.

On Thursday, Secretary of State, Johnson, of Arkansas, whose election has never been questioned, called at the state-house and ordered Brooks and his men out of his office; but they refused to go. He then called on Colonel Rose for troops.

Governor Baxter issued a proclamation convening the Arkansas State Legislature in extraordinary session to consider the contest over the office of Governor. He promises to abide by their decision.

The crevasses in the Mississippi have been widened by heavy rains and hundreds of families are rendered homeless, being driven to the high land, and most of their cattle are drowned.

The President signed the bill granting certain army supplies to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, on Thursday.

The Emigration Commissioners of New York have asked the Governor to increase the head money on emigrants to \$2.50, stating that unless means are provided, Ward's Island must be abandoned and its inmates handed over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill appropriates \$3,347,304, including \$1,929,819 for claims of British subjects allowed by the Joint Commission, and \$150,000 for the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British possessions.

In East Douglas, Chemsung county, recently, Mr. Simpson, a saloon keeper, was visited by a band of temperance women. While they prayed with him, he suddenly cried out: "O God! have mercy on my soul," was stricken with the apoplexy and died in a few minutes.

The estimate of the cotton crop for the year 1874 is 4,132,000 bales.

Twenty persons were killed by railroad accidents in England, Saturday.

In Louisiana, 25,000 persons are reported to be in actual want, having lost everything by the flood. Over 500,000 acres are overflowed.

The Secretary of War has ordered the issue of 20,000 rations daily, for twenty-five days, to be made by committees selected by the authorities of New Orleans. Clothing will be issued to the needy from the Quartermaster's Department.

The Federal council of the Internationalists have resolved to dissolve, the organization having proved a failure in the United States.

On Saturday, Governor Baxter, of Arkansas, made a proposition to Brooks that each should dismiss their forces, and leave the settlement of their claims to the proper tribunals. This Brooks refused. Governor Baxter telegraphed to the President that he had not declared martial law.

The trial of ex-Treasurer Spague, of Brooklyn, for misappropriating \$150,000 of the city's funds, commenced on Monday. Hon. Francis Kernan appeared as one of his counsel.

There were heavy snow-falls in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and nearly all over the country on Saturday and Sunday.

The Suez Canal difficulty has been settled by M. de Lesseps's acceptance of the tonnage rates prescribed by the International Commission.

The Commissioners of emigration, of New York, on Tuesday, resolved to remove the general superintendent, deputy superintendent and about 20 minor officials, thereby saving \$30,000 in salaries annually.

Both Brooks and Baxter sent telegrams to the President, Tuesday, stating that an armed insurrection exists in the state of Arkansas, and calling upon him to prevent violence until the Legislature convenes. Two of Brooks's attorneys have arrived in Washington, and two have been sent by Baxter, and these will lay the matter before the President for decision as to who is the actual Governor.

Eulogies on the late Senator Sumner were delivered in the United States Senate, Monday, by Messrs. Sherman, Thurman, Morrill (Vt.), Boutwell, Sargent and others.

In the House of Representatives, eulogies on the late Senator from Massachusetts were pronounced by Messrs. Hoar, Lamar, Potter, Rainey and others.

In the Senate, Tuesday, several minor bills were referred. The finance bill, and the President's message vetoing the same, were taken up. After a long debate, the vote on passing the bill was 34 yeas, 30 nays, the necessary two-thirds.

The Hon. A. A. Stephens reached Augusta, Georgia, on Friday, in such feeble health that he had to be lifted from the car to his carriage. While passing through Petersburg, Va., he said to a reporter of the News: "I am going home to die. I have been a great sufferer, but this is the first time that any vital organ has been attacked. Until this morning my general health was better than for 30 years before, but this has been terrible, and I must soon yield unless I am relieved. I hope I may recover, but I scarcely expect it. I am now 63 years of age, and my constitution will not stand such a severe test."

The city council of Baltimore on Tuesday appropriated \$25,000 for the Louisiana sufferers.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OR MEAT with gastric juice and it will dissolve. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will not dissolve. This is indigestion. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shut all rum "tonics," and rely solely on Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery core of Alcohol. 25-4

A tobaccoist in a neighboring city frankly advertises:—"I shall continue to keep on hand imported cigars of my own manufacture."

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Sir—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due to you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine. CHAS. C. ANDERSON.

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT, of Dunham, Canada East, says that he suffered from Dyspepsia more than twenty-five years, but that three weeks' use of the Peruvian Syrup (an Iron Tonic) has benefited him so wonderfully that he can hardly persuade himself of the reality, and people who know him are astonished at the change.

The Herald of Health says that the more a young lady's waist resembles an hour-glass, the sooner will her sands of life run out. Now, just see what the ladies can say of the men. They say the men are so fond of their "hour-glass," that half of 'em don't know whether or not they have any waists at all!

Without doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease in some form, which might be cured with a bottle or two of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally. Why not try it.

Parson's Purgative Pills, which are now being extensively sold in this state, are purely vegetable, and are mild, and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.

Go and see at Hoose & Cobb's.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Will cure Dyspepsia.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will cure Pain in the Side.
Will cure all Bilious Disorders.
Will cure Jaundice.
Will cure Malaria.
Will cure Sick-Headache.
Will cure Nervous Weakness.
Will cure Constipation.
Will purify the Blood, and
Will strengthen and build you up to vigorous health.

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.
Prepared by JOHNSTON,
CO., Philadelphia. Sold by Druggists.

WALL PAPER!

Stone, Robinson & Co.,
Have received one of the
LARGEST STOCKS
—OF—
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought
to
MEXICO.

It embraces all the different grades
from the
COMMON BROWN
—to a—
"RICH GILT."

Also a variety of Plain Tints,
and BORDERS TO MATCH.

We also have a good assortment of
PAPER & OIL SHADES,
Shade Fixtures, Picture Cord, Tassels, &c.

All of which we will sell at very low prices.
Don't buy until you have seen our
N. B.—Paper bought of us trimmed
FREE.

STONE, ROBINSON & CO.,
Mexico, March 23, 1874.

RAILROAD Mills.

BE WISE!
KEEP SO!

GO TO
Railroad Mills for your
FLOUR AND FEED.

CUSTOM GRINDING
In all its branches.

All work warranted to please.
Give me a call.
L. ROBBINS.
Mexico, Feb. 4, 1875.

GO TO
Railroad Mills for your
FLOUR AND FEED.

CUSTOM GRINDING
In all its branches.

All work warranted to please.
Give me a call.
L. ROBBINS.
Mexico, Feb. 4, 1875.

MEXICO MARKETS.

The following are the prices paid for farmers produce, etc., in this market:

Flour (retail) Spr'g	\$8.00, red	\$9.00, white	\$10.00
Meal, 7 cwt, (retail)			1.70
Corn, 50 @			50 @ 90
Oats, 50 @			50 @ 55
Butter, 25 @			50 @ 51
Loose Butter, 25 @			50 @ 51
Cheese, 11 @			16
Lard, 10 @			12 1/2
Eggs, 7 doz., 16 @			16
Beef, 7 cwt., 5 @			87
Mutton, 7 cwt., 8 @			80
Pork, 7 cwt., 8 @			80
Apples, (dried), 10 @			07 @ 08
Ram, 7 lb., 3 @			12
Dried Poultry, 7 lb., 3 @			10
Potatoes, 7 bush., 50 @			75

Housekeepers Take Notice.

Oswego Flour, Winter, \$2.15; Spring, \$1.87.
Keweenaw city, 15 cts per gallon.
One Dollar Tea, 80 " per lb.
Pork (retail), from 9 to 10 cts.
Hams, 12 cts.
Shoulders, 9 cts.
Lard, 10 to 13 cts.
Salt, \$1.08 per bbl.
Sausages, 5 cts. per lb.
Coke's Thread, 7 cts. per spool.
The poor can have cheaper.
W. O. JOHNSON.
Washington St., Mexico.

A New Idea!

A
WILSON
SHUTTLE
Sewing Machine

FOR
50 Dollars!!
FARMERS,
MERCHANTS,
MECHANICS,
AND
EVERYBODY
Buy the World-Renowned
WILSON
Shuttle Sewing Machine!

The Highest Premium was
awarded to it at
VIENNA;

Ohio State Fair;
Northern Ohio Fair;
Amer. Institute, N. Y.;
Cincinnati Exposition;
Indianapolis Exposition;
St. Louis Fair;
Louisiana State Fair;
Mississippi State Fair;
and Georgia State Fair;

FOR BEING THE
BEST SEWING MACHINES,
and doing the largest and best
range of work. All other
Machines in the Market
were in direct
COMPETITION!!

For Hemming, Felling,
Stitching, Cording,
Binding, Braiding,
Embroidering, Quilting
and Stitching fine
or heavy goods it is
unsurpassed.

Where we have no Agents
we will deliver a Machine
for the price named above,
at the nearest Rail Road
Station of Purchasers.

Needles for all Sewing Machines for Sale.
Old Machines taken in Exchange.

Send for Circulars, Price List, &c., and Copy of the Wilson Reflector, one of the best Periodicals of the day, devoted to Sewing Machines, Fashions, General News and Miscellany.

Agents Wanted
ADDRESS,
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

E. M. ANDREWS,
General Agent, Oswego, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of T. W. Skinner, Surrogate of Oswego County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Noah Warner, deceased, to present their accounts, with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at the house of John Parsons, in Mexico, on or before the 24th day of November, 1874, or they will lose the benefit of the statute in such case made and provided.—Dated April 25th, 1874.

JOHN PARSONS,
ADMINISTRATOR with will annexed.

A New Departure!

Cash! Cash!

CASH!

How to make it.

How to Save it.

READY PAY! READY PAY!

THE ONLY WAY!

RESUME!

Having long realized the injustice to the CASH BUYER of the MIXED or CASH and CREDIT system, I have determined from this date forward to sell exclusively for CASH or READY PAY.

By selling for Cash he saves Interest on slow accounts. Also discounts and poor accounts.

These and numerous other savings are for the benefit of the CASH BUYER.

LISTEN TO REASON.

By patronizing an exclusively Ready Pay Store you will save from \$50 to \$100 dollars annually, which you now pay in extra profits, to make good the losses incurred by the dealer who sells on credit. We bid for the trade of the people WHO PAY.

The highest market price always paid for Butter, Eggs and all Farm Produce.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!
And Compare Our Prices With Those of any Store in the Country.

Competition Defied.

HONESTY, Uprightness, Fair Dealing, Promptness and politeness always practiced. Slang, Profanity and Falshood are banished from the READY PAY STORE. Our customers may come with the expectation of RECEIVING PURE BEST ENDEAVORS TO PLEASE THEM.

Positively no goods considered sold until paid for. Our books are full.

E. H. WADSWORTH.

Good News
Purchasers of
Building Material.

Homer Ames
Mexico, N. Y., Manufacturer of
DOORS,
The largest and best assortment ever in the Town of Mexico for
Only \$1.50
and upwards. Different styles of sash and circular doors made to order on the shortest notice.

FRAMES.
Door Frames, Window Frames, Store Fronts, &c., &c., on hand and made to order with dispatch.

SASH.
Assortment complete and made to order with promptness. Sash painted and glass set when ordered to do so.

NO BLINDS.
Having added a new Blind Slat Tenon Machine to my works, I am now enabled to fill orders for 25 to 30 cts per foot. Door Blinds, Inside Shutters, &c., &c., made to order on the most reasonable terms.

MOULDINGS.
With the best and most complete assortment of kinds, I am enabled to give better satisfaction than any one in the country.

SCROLL SAWING.
All kinds and styles done on the shortest notice.

TURNING.
Of every description done with dispatch, with prices to suit the times and to please all.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly done at this Office.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this Cherry Pectoral, a remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A variety of the most dangerous affections of the Lungs, and all other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, established by the fact, that it cures all affections of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Lungs, and all other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, established by the fact, that it cures all affections of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Lungs, and all other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, established by the fact, that it cures all affections of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. 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HOME AND COUNTY.

An Adjourned Meeting

Was held in the Baptist church, on Wednesday evening, 22d inst., for the purpose of effecting a temperance organization, Rev. W. S. Goodell in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hutchins. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The committee on resolutions then made their report which was accepted. A motion was then made by D. P. Lester that the report be adopted. Rev. Mr. Vincent moved to amend the original motion by acting upon the report *seriatim*. The motion was amended and adopted. The resolutions were then read section by section. Speeches were made by Mr. Prosper Taylor, Rev. Mr. Muzzy and others, and the sections adopted consecutively. The report was as follows:

Whereas, the temperance reform has been greatly revived throughout the country, and an earnest interest in its intensification has been made up of the liquor traffic, and

Whereas, our community is now suffering and has long suffered from the same evils which have aroused other communities into aggressive and successful warfare against intemperance; Therefore

Resolved, That we believe there is an immediate call for us and for all good citizens to engage in the work of temperance reform, earnestly but judiciously, and in the fear of God, and that we may engage in this work unitedly and with system we would recommend

1st, That a permanent organization be at once effected, and that this organization be called the Temperance Alliance of Mexico, N. Y.

2nd, It shall be the object of the Alliance to endeavor by all proper means to diminish and if possible to suppress the evils of intemperance.

3rd, The Alliance shall meet for consultation at such times as shall be hereafter determined.

4th, The officers of this Alliance shall consist of a President, 4 Vice Presidents, of whom two shall be ladies and two gentlemen, and a Secretary and Treasurer, and the committee would respectfully suggest the following names: For President, S. H. Stone; for First Vice President, Henry Humphries; Second Vice President, H. C. Peck; First Lady Vice President, Mrs. J. P. Stratton; Second Lady Vice President, Mrs. James Vincent; for Secretary and Treasurer, Newton Hall.

Resolved, That while we look to the entire suppression of the liquor traffic as the ultimate result of our efforts, and shall never feel entirely satisfied so long as liquor is sold as a beverage, we believe that the laws already upon the statute books are stringent enough, if properly enforced, to greatly diminish the evils of dram-selling and dram-drinking.

Therefore, we recommend the appointment of an executive committee of five, whose duty it shall be to collect evidence, employ counsel, if necessary, and so far as practicable, aid in the enforcement of laws, and in bringing to trial any whomy persist in violating their provisions, and the committee would respectfully suggest the following gentlemen as members of the committee, Mr. John M. Hood, Lewis Miller, G. C. French, Prof. Cook and Geo. W. Baker.

Again, as money may be required for legal proceedings, and for the Temperance Reform, we would recommend the appointment of a Committee of Ways and Means whose duty it shall be to raise, as in their judgment may seem best, such funds as may be necessary.

Resolved, That we hold with wonder and gratitude the results of the Women's Temperance Movement in many parts of our country, and hereby pledge our sympathy and co-operation to the temperance women of our own community in any suitable work they may see fit to undertake, and that while hoping the women may maintain their own organization, and carry forward their own special work, yet we would earnestly recommend that their organization become auxiliary to, and from time to time report its work to the Temperance Alliance, herewith organized.

Signed,
J. T. HEWITT,
B. HOLMES,
W. S. GOODSELL,
J. M. HOOD,
J. P. STRATTON,
Committee.

The President, Samuel H. Stone, then took the chair and made a telling speech, after which the following persons were appointed a Committee on Ways and Means: Phineas Davis, T. W. Skinner, John E. Becker, Henry C. Peck, Benjamin G. Eaton, Holland Wilder and B. S. Stone.

A motion made and adopted that committee be appointed to draft a constitution. The following persons were appointed: Rev. Mr. Hewitt, Rev. Mr. Stratton, Rev. Mr. Holmes, Rev. Mr. Goodell and J. M. Hood.

A collection was then taken up to defray the expenses of printing, subject to the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

D. P. LESTER, Secretary.

Wine, Sample
Has not sold out, as some have supposed, but has returned from New York with a fine variety of Spring Goods, which were bought at low figures. She cannot show you a large line of ribbons, as ribbons are not being used for trimming, and she did not buy any. But in trimming silks, straw goods and flowers, she will not be undersold by any traveling milliner, or any one in the county. Call and examine her stock before purchasing.

Prof. E. PABER—of Oswego, being in our village on a professional visit, on Friday last was shown the pipe organ in Grace church, which, after a thorough examination, he pronounced "a perfect instrument in every respect." In the evening he gave a musical treat for a large number of admiring friends, in which he showed perfect command of the instrument, and exhibited its fine points to excellent advantage. As the professor is about leaving Oswego on account of his health, our people will lose a congenial and efficient instructor, and Syracuse, whither he goes, will gain much by the addition to her musical talent. Our best wishes go with him.

The place to get your claspknives and matched lumber, at Homer Ames' new planing mill. He has a large quantity for sale at low prices. Call and examine.

Bird cages at Virgil's. 26-2

The undersigned offers for sale, at Toronto Mills, seed wheat, seed corn, and seed peas (no bugs). A. C. THOMAS.

Real Estate Sales.

Timothy H. Christman to Thomas A. Paddock, 1 acre in Albion, \$1,500. April, 1874.

John Owens, et al. to Calvin F. Taylor, 123 1/2 acres in New Haven, \$1, April, 1874.

Timothy W. Skinner to Amanda Barrett, lot in the village of Mexico, \$1,500. April, 1874.

Richard W. Carter et al. to the Methodist Episcopal church of Gleanery, in Amboy, 1 acre in Amboy, \$1. February, 1874.

Wm. B. Sears to Jerome H. Woodard, part of lot 49 in New Haven, \$400. April, 1874.

George Giles to John W. Peters et al. 10 acres in Richland, \$150. October, 1873.

Switz H. Crippin to Wm. M. Smith, part of lots 37 and 31 in Hastings, \$225. April, 1874.

Eliah Tyler to Ellen E. Burdick, parts of lots No. 46, 55 and 56 in Mexico, \$300. April, 1874.

Charles Leroy to James Fleming, 13 9-100 acres in Richland, \$750. April, 1874.

James Fleming to Caroline Leroy 13 9-100 acres in Richland, \$700. April, 1874.

Henry L. Cole to Samuel Leigh, 25-100 of an acre in Mexico, \$200. October, 1856.

Ensign Fish to Elvin C. Russell 7 98-100 acres in Mexico, \$1,500. April, 1874.

Mary F. Smith to Horace Larkin, 1/2 acre in Mexico, \$300. April, 1874.

Cyrus Allen to Frederick J. Petit, 11 acres in Mexico, \$1,600. April, 1874.

Ezra Olin to Daniel Barbour, part of lot No. 168 in Albion, \$1,000. June, 1871.

Nicholas Chesebro to Orris H. May, 1 acre in New Haven, \$500. January, 1850.

Orris H. May to James E. Sheldon, 1 acre in New Haven, \$400. October, 1854.

James E. Sheldon to Asahel Olds, 1 acre in New Haven, \$425. January, 1855.

Asahel Olds to John Turner, jr., et al., 1 acre in New Haven, \$370. February, 1861.

John Turner to Helen M. Bender, 1 acre in New Haven, \$650. March, 1869.

Almira J. Hundrex to Julia M. Tryon, part of lot No. 32 in West Monroe, \$1,400. April, 1874.

Walter Nibbs to Rosina Downing et al., part of lot 17 in Palermo, \$1,600. April, 1874.

Wm. A. Smith to Walter Nibbs, part of lots Nos. 136, 137, and 138, in New Haven, \$2,400. March, 1874.

Rebecca A. Harding et al. to Walter Nibbs, 40 acres in Palermo, \$2,200. March, 1870.

Elma C. Crippin to Wm. M. Smith et al., part of lots 37 and 31 in Hastings, \$900. April, 1874.

Elva L. Crippin to Wm. M. Smith et al., part of lots 37 and 31 in Hastings, \$225. April, 1874.

Henry H. Lyman, Sheriff, to Daniel A. King, 87-100 acres in Redfield, \$200. February, 1873.

Call for the Million.

One-half million pounds sterling for sale by Messrs. Robinson & Co., of Mexico, City, and at various places while they are going to the States. 26-1

Attention Again.

Hoose & Cobb warrant all sets of Crockery sold by them, and will redeem every piece that is crazed.

Mrs. G. E. Wilson,
(Better known as Mrs. M. W. Sanders) would announce to the Ladies of Mexico and vicinity that she will be in Mexico, and occupy rooms under Mayo Hall, on Church St., from Monday, May 4th, until Saturday, May 9th, with a splendid assortment of millinery and fancy goods. My staple ribbons and silks were purchased from a house that bought largely in last fall, and the flowers were bought direct from the manufacturers, and consequently I propose selling goods at low figures. Please call and examine my stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be my pleasure, as heretofore, to show my goods to any and all who may be pleased to call.

P. S. Remember for one week only.

MR. EDITOR—The following remarkable prices are quoted in the market reports of one of our country papers:—Mexico: Eggs 20 cts. per doz.—"low on account of warm weather." Butter, 25-34 cts. a lb. in latitude in price which shows a commendable desire to keep within the bounds of truth. Fulton Market: Eggs 30 cts. retail, or 22 1/2 cts. per lb. wholesale. Butter, fresh, 35-38 cts. per doz. Apples \$75-80 per bu. bbl. A brilliant feature of the reports is that they are faithful copies of each other, the only change from week to week being date. N. E. P.

Best assortment of Wall Paper in Mexico, at Virgil's. 26-3

AN ANTIQUITY—The notice printed in this paper yesterday, from the Mexico Independent, about an ancient powder horn, has brought out one older still, which belongs to Mr. T. F. Crouch, of this city. It was made in 1747, and descended from Mr. Crouch's great-grandfather. It was used in the early Indian wars and in the Revolution. Wigwags and other Indian devices are engraved on the horn. Mr. Crouch has a cane that is over 100 years old. —Osw. Palladium, April 25.

The Syracuse Northern and Chenango Valley swing bridge over the Oswego canal at Syracuse is being built. The Syracuse Courier says it is expected it will increase the business and promote the interests of both roads. The connection also closes up a link between Oswego and New York, through Syracuse, and over the Midland road. The remaining link will be the Phoenix road, now being constructed, which will be finished during the summer. The bridge completed will cost about \$6,000.

New arrival of Wall Paper at Virgil's. 26-2

The fashionable visiting card for married ladies now is almost square, engraving being in old English, with the husband's name in addition to the wife's upon it.

Why is it So?

Mr. EDITOR:—It seems strange to law-abiding and order-loving people, that in any civilized community, persons should be awarded to Christian and official gentlemen, who can so far tolerate the violation of laws that are necessary for the protection of society, as to sympathize with the reckless transgressor, and manifest desires that he should escape the just penalty of the law.

Why is it that rum-sellers, whose business is vastly more pernicious in its results than any other that can be named, even if they keep within the purview of the law, are to regard themselves, or to be regarded by others, as the class of men who alone are to be privileged with violating the law with impunity, though their illegal acts lead to the destruction of life, property, industry, and the means of support of others.

Indeed, sir, it seems clear that the legalizing of this most fruitful source of crime, and the toleration of liquor sellers in violating even the laws by which their business is to be regulated and restricted, has had the effect to demoralize public sentiment, corrupt our courts and juries, and paralyze the civil arm of the country, to a alarming extent.

The apathy of the friends of temperance in regard to executing the liquor laws we have, has been construed into a cooling down of the temperance and prohibition principle in our state; this I think a mistake. The temperance cause has lost ground relatively, it is true, since temperance men were cheated out of their prohibition law by the trickery of politicians, officers, judges and lawyers in '54 and '56. It is loss of confidence in the courts, and not a positive falling off in temperance sentiment. Let that confidence be restored, let the temperance friends get clear of their cowardice and political party attachments, and I believe there is a majority of prohibitionists in our state to-day.

We hope a better era is dawning. The friends of temperance, wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, and this whole community, have reason to thank the court and jury for vindicating the law, and the learned counsel who so ably and faithfully advocated the cause of the injured wife, in the recent civil damage case in Mexico.

We cherish no vindictive feeling toward the liquor dealers. We only wish them to keep within the limits of the law, or to engage in better business. It is for protection, and not for wrath's sake that we urge the enforcement of the law against the transgressors. It is to save our country from going into a state of anarchy and mob rule that we insist on maintaining the majesty of the law.

A LOYALIST.

The Connecticut Mutual Life.

The twenty-eighth annual statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company of Hartford, shows that the gross assets have now reached the sum of \$37,680,294.07, and the surplus \$4,063,105.39. The increase of assets during 1873 was \$2,744,082.94, and during the year there were paid out for claims by death and matured endowments \$2,379,056.17, and \$3,107,009.40 of surplus were returned to policyholders. The marked progress of the company, the vast amount of business transacted, and the still greater one held by it, meet the demands of the future, testify more than words can do to the splendid management of the affairs of the Connecticut Mutual Life for the past and in the present. That the dividends, enormous as they are, have been controlled by integrity and economy, the small ratio of expense of management to receipts, \$7.62, is conclusive evidence. We certainly know of no stronger illustration of the advantages of mutuality in life insurance than can be afforded by such figures as these. The assets of the company also furnish proof of the caution and wisdom exercised in the investment of the funds entrusted to the care of the officers by the policyholders. The loans upon real estate are \$21,178,605.33; the real estate owned by the company is valued at \$1,847,227.83. There are held in United States registered bonds \$1,630,837.80; in state bonds, \$613,100; and in city bonds, \$1,761,655. The cost of the bank and railroad stock owned by the company was \$106,205, and there lies in bank interest, \$1,284,201.34. Have we solid assets that are always available in ready money if necessary, and unite to make the company one of the most stable in the world? Another evidence of its greatness and of the confidence of the community in its stability, is the number of its members. There were 63,550 policies in force on the 31st of December last, and they insured \$181,892,730. It is unnecessary to cumber this record of millions with further comment. They suggest the most flattering tribute to the institution of life insurance under competent management.

Morse & Irial, of this village, are the agents of the above company.

THE LAND OWNER—A real estate journal is published monthly in Chicago, by J. M. Wing & Co. The copy on our table is gotten up in superior style, is about the size of Harper's Weekly, and devotes one-half its pages to excellently wrought engravings, mostly of prominent buildings in Chicago. Mr. Wing is well known in this vicinity, having been a resident of Holmerville and a student here. He is a brother of Miss Annie Wing, so long preceptress of our Academy.

NEW MUSIC—We have received from Lea & Walker, of Philadelphia, "Florence Glap" and "Cover them over with beautiful flowers," the latter a decoration hymn, as sweet as it is inappropriate, which those who are to have charge of the music on the approaching Decoration Day, will do well to examine.

CANVASSERS WANTED—Canvassers wanted for T. De Witt Talmage's family and religious paper, The Christian at Work, C. H. Spurgeon, special contributor. Sample copies and terms sent free. Office 102 Chambers-street, N. Y. See their advertisement.

Mrs. Spencer
Would invite the ladies of Mexico and vicinity to her Opening of Millinery, Friday, May 1st.

Place of business the same, where you will find a large stock of good styles and favorable prices. 25

Bishop Huntington was in town Tuesday on business connected with Grace Church. During his stay here he was the guest of L. H. Conklin, Esq.

PARISH.

Since the termination of the two famous law suits our people have been very sedate, thinking, undoubtedly, that peace is the better part of valor.

Last Monday the lightning of heaven played its pranks among us. One of its bolts struck two locust trees in the yard of Mr. J. C. Warn, and peeled the bark about two inches wide from the tops to the roots of the trees. Within our memory the lightning has struck within a radius of about 20 rods of these trees some half a dozen times. Once it struck a store, once a dwelling house, once a barn, and burnt it, once a liberty pole, besides trees and stone walls.

During the past week officer Schuyler lost a valuable horse. He was visiting in the town of Volney, and the horse took sick and died.

From a paper we receive from Ohio, we learn that in the town of Aviator in that state, there is a revival of religion conducted by Rev. Mr. Sprinkle.

Yesterday Rev. Mr. Munger closed his labors in our place for the present conference year. We learn the elder does not expect to be returned here for the next year, but expects to take a respite from his labors for a time.

Mr. Thomas Robinson has removed to Fulton. He recently sold his place to a Mr. Castler, of Lockport county. Mr. Robinson will be missed here. For some years he has been the leader of the Methodist class.

Yesterday we had a "young winter," snow six inches deep.

The hotel at the depot is called the "Parish House." These words have been painted upon the outside the past week by Wm. Wightman. Since the house has been occupied by Mr. Quintelle, the rooms have been papered and other improvements made.

About 90 scholars have been registered in our schools the first week.

It is reported that Theodore Tilton once said, "People may call me a fool, but they cannot call me a coward." Mr. Tilton has suffered for his bravery in supporting his ideas. He has to some extent been isolated from his old companions, but however wrong he might have been, we honor him for his bravery. Men who have not the courage to condemn wrong for fear of becoming unpopular, never can be true reformers.

Reformers in all ages have been the most condemned, and have had to suffer as criminals sometimes. It is a part of the duty of a good man to expose wrong, but it becomes a very delicate duty when he has to expose it among the professed good. A great many of the professed good in the world are very popular, and of course they would not have their wrong doings exposed. In the history of persecutions we have read when men were not allowed to buy or sell to those of an opposite faith. Sometimes in this free country men volunteer to act upon this principle, and sometimes they go a little farther and refuse to have dealings with others, because they deal with men they do not like. Morally, such men are of but little consequence to the world, and however good they may profess to be, they would light the fires of the Inquisition if they had the power. Just look at the idea, "I will not trade with a merchant, or deal with a mechanic because that merchant or mechanic has a wrong faith." The idea is enough to condemn it. To carry it a little farther, an editor must not publish an article, however well written and sublime, if its ideas, for fear he will lose patronage, because the article is written by one unfriendly to the patron. Such censors of the press, we are glad they are but few, and may their shadows be infinitesimally small. Neither do we think it best for the world to stop business on their account. The world wants brave men like Tilton to assert their ideas. And men cannot be brave without combativeness. The physical gladiators of the world have always been revered, but the moral gladiators should be much more revered. We should judge of ideas from their intrinsic merits, and not because they were ever suggested by certain individuals. This is God-like, Christ-like and human.

Parish, April 27, 1874. Owp.

FIREMEN ATTENTION—The Annual meeting of Protection Fire Company No. 1 will take place on Tuesday evening next, May 5, 1874. Election of officers and other important business to be attended to. A full attendance is requested.

Literary Notices.

Prof. James T. Hyde, of the Chicago Theological Seminary has a very thorough discussion on "The Jewish Ministry" in the May number of The National Sunday School Teacher. This number is further enriched by an article by Rev. Washington Gladden, of the Independent, that touches the prominent weakness of Sabbath-schools. It is entitled "Don't Gush." Rev. Geo. F. Magoun, D. D., Pres. of Iowa College treats upon "The Law of Sacrificial Offerings." Dr. Gregory, Regent of Illinois Industrial University, has the first of a series on "The Seven Laws of Teaching," and Rev. J. C. Taylor furnishes a contribution on "The Encomiast Before the Mount." The articles, besides being written by such eminent contributors, almost all bear so directly on the Sunday school lessons for May that no earnest teacher can afford to be without it, supplementing, as they do, the concentrated, suggestive expositions of Mr. Jacobs.

The Editorial departments are receiving many commendations for their wit, brilliancy, and helpfulness. Published by Adams, Blackner, and Lyon Pub. Co., Chicago; who also furnish The Little Folks, for infant classes.

GODER'S for May is at hand brimful of good things for the ladies, from the pretty steel engraving in front, to the fashion descriptions in the back. It is the model lady's monthly, and should be a regular visitor in every family. The Nursery maintains its thoroughly juvenile character, which has gained it such a gratifying success. It is full of pretty pictures, charming little stories, and wholesome lessons.

Egleston's new book, the "Circuit Rider," at Virgil's. 26-2.

Attention!

Have you read Hoose & Cobb's advertisement of Crockery? Why go to Syracuse or Oswego, ye people of Parish, Hastings, and Palermo, when you can get warranted goods of us at as low or lower prices, and no chance of cheap goods or seconds.

DEEDS.

—Plows have resumed,

—And sleighs did last Sunday.

—Park Hotel has become the Barrett House.

—Oswego has a new wooden barrel manufactory.

—Comfortable quarters—Silver twenty-five cent pieces.

—It is understood that the Parish Civil Damage case will not be appealed.

—You can now send a postal card to Switzerland by attaching a one-cent stamp.

—Last week we saw a man actually running to pay his debts. A refreshing sight.

—Revs. J. T. Hewitt and B. F. Barker are attending the M. E. Conference at Carthage.

—To-morrow will be the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Beebe of this village.

—The cases of scarlet fever are fewer than report makes them, and we believe none are considered dangerous.

—Mr. Wm. Sherman, who has been confined to his house by sickness the past two weeks, is slowly recovering.

—The young friends of Miss Gertie Stone gave her a surprise party on Tuesday evening. They had a pleasant time.

—Mr. Henry Wright, proprietor of the Union Center House, at East Sandy Creek, has sold his hotel there to Mr. Geo. Clark, of Syracuse.

—Mrs. Brimmer, now of Oswego, has recovered \$80 from George Bartley of New London, Oneida county, in a civil damage suit.

—Mr. N. Oxner of New Haven, who is in his seventieth year, walked six miles on Friday last and did not seem at all fatigued by the effort.

—Parish people report that a severe thunderstorm passed over their place one day last week. Two persons were injured, one somewhat seriously.

—Wm. B. Hutchinson, a substantial, reliable resident of this town for 37 years, is about removing to Cicero. We regret to lose him from our midst.

—Snow fell to the depth of three or four inches on Saturday night and Sunday. On Sunday morning the trees were heavily laden and not a few broke under their weight.

—Mr. Dan. Dygert has removed to Williamstown where he will keep a hotel. "Dan" is fond of good living and will no doubt send his guests at tempting tables.

—Farmers say that the meadows have not been so badly heaved by the frost in many years as is the case this season. Where this is the case a thorough rolling is recommended.

—A man in our village, says that 20 years ago last Friday corn and potatoes were up, cows were in the pastures and the grass was seven inches high. The man who makes this statement is a shoe-maker.

—Lament & Gardner's hotel and barns and A. G. Sexton's store and dwelling at Radcliff Square were burned Sunday morning. Loss on hotel and barns about \$4,000; insurance \$3,600. Mr. Sexton has \$2,100 insurance, which about covers his loss. —Osw. Times.

—An aged citizen, reputed wealthy, died in the northern part of the town last week. His money was invested in various places and as his memory failed before his death and he did not keep strict accounts, a large portion of it cannot be found.

—We understand that fifty ladies were present at the meeting of The Ladies' Temperance Union, on Friday last. The ladies are at work quietly but earnestly. The next meeting will be held on Friday, May 1st, in the Universalist church, from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m.

—Inspector-General Wm. H. Morris, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General, Col. J. B. Stonehouse and Assistant Inspector-General, Col. B. W. Blanchard, will be in Oswego, Thursday, June 4th, for the purpose of inspecting the troops, military properties and books, located at Oswego.

—The new Methodist church in Herkimer, was dedicated last Thursday, Rev. W. R. Cobb, the pastor, reading the dedication address, and the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn. A debt of \$20,500, perhaps, accounts for the presence of Mr. Ives, and \$22,000 were raised.

—S. A. Tuller has sold his house and lot on North Jefferson St. to Dr. B. E. Bowen for \$2,500, and will take up his residence in Syracuse. Mr. Tuller has long been one of our most prominent business men, and we regret to lose so valuable a citizen. May he find his new home pleasant, and his new business profitable.

—The annual convention of the New York State Sunday School Teachers' Association will be held in the city of Watertown on the 3d, 4th and 5th of June next. The state executive committee, of which E. P. Slaffter, of Cortland, is chairman, are making arrangements which will render the convention deeply interesting and practical.

—An exchange says:—Notwithstanding the April snow storms, the fruit crop for 1874 has not yet been affected. The buds are not forward enough to be injured by the snow and frost. Last year the case was different, as a cold snap followed quite a "spell" of warm weather, during which the fruit buds had been rapidly forced. The rule for fruit seems to be a large yield every other year, and a good crop is predicted for 1874.

One dollar will buy more Wall Paper at Virgil's than at any other store in town. 26-3.

GRENADES! GRENADES! at MILTON S. PRICES.

I have opened and placed on sale my new Spring Stock of Black Iron Grenadines, Black Silk Stripe Grenadines, Black Silk Hermines. Together with a great bargain in Two Yards Wide Black Iron Grenadines. Only \$1.75, \$1.80, and \$2.00 per yard. Worth double the money.

MILTON S. PRICE, 38 and 40 South Salina St., Syracuse.

Does Advertising Pay?

We sometimes hear of persons who have convinced themselves by practical experience, that "advertising doesn't pay." To all such we can say that advertising does pay for all who understand their business. It does not pay to announce "great bargains," when they can not offer them, nor does it pay to attempt to palm off an inferior stock of goods at high rates through the medium of the newspapers. The purchasing public is too sharp to be caught by any such trickery. The newspaper affords most excellent facilities, however, to be made use of by the merchant, to inform the community of the advantages to be gained by patronizing him; and when purchasers flock to his store, the goods offered exactly agree, both in quality and price, with the statements in his advertisements. In this way confidence is established between buyer and seller, and the latter by ever following the same policy will surely reap the benefits which fair, honorable dealing is bound to secure. But if the opposite policy is pursued, let not the advertiser attribute to the newspaper the want of success which his own folly has merited. —Boston Times.

The Misses Morehouse

Beg leave to inform the ladies of Mexico and vicinity that they have just purchased a fine lot of millinery and fancy goods, which they offer for sale at their shop in Mexico, opposite the Empire House. They have also employed Mrs. Carpenter, an experienced milliner, to assist them in their business. No pains will be spared to please in work, price and quality of goods, all who may favor them with their patronage. Straw work made a specialty.

H. & C. MOREHOUSE.

Mexico, April 30, 1874.

List of Letters

Remaining in Mexico P. O., uncalled for April 29, 1874.

Martin Hess; Geo. H. Hills; David Howlett; Mrs. Tillie Robbins; J. J. Thomas & Co.; A. D. Wheeler.

People calling for the above letters will say they are advertised, and give the date.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

I shall open this day a great variety of new patterns, English Body Brussels Carpets, New Tropical Patterns, Japanese Scroll Pattern, Parlor, Hall and Stairs, With Borders to Match. Also an elegant stock of Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry Ingrains, Hall and Stair.

The above are my own private patterns and importations, and are not sold by any other parties in Syracuse.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL

Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes of the State of New York.

TERMS: One copy per annum, in Advance, \$1.50. If not paid within three months \$2.00. Clubs of 10, \$15.25; of 25, \$37.50; of 50, \$75.00. Single Copies, Five Cents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Contributors are asked to send their names and addresses, and to be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessary for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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dumb-alphabet, and for several minutes, he twisted, turned and turned his fingers until he had nearly dislocated his tapering digits without seeming to have impressed anything upon the customer other than blank astonishment that he should take on. After exhausting the finger alphabet, he resorted to pencil and paper, and wrote that the goods the woman wanted could be found at another store. Handing the note to the woman, he turned to serve another customer, when to his surprise, he heard the woman exclaim: "I cannot read English."

The *Silent World* is afraid lest it will "wound its spirit" of pride if it frankly confess its fault in charging us personally as a "thief," so as to let the reading community of deaf-mutes judge for themselves who it is that most needs the healing "Balm of Gilead" to apply to his "wounded spirits." It agrees with "C. Aug. Brown" that the free distribution of a weekly paper among our class of people encourages them to beggary. Such an idea is preposterous and scandalous. All "C. Aug. Brown's" idlers, which have been too insignificant to have any wounding effect upon the spirit of our *Journal*, have only revealed his own "wounded spirit" of envy, as well as that of the *Silent World*. The whole truth in the premises is that, with characteristic cowardice, the *Silent World* has lowered its standard among contemporaries by allowing "C. Aug. Brown" to resort to making statements through its columns in regard to our personal character, which it well knew would be false. It is trying to build itself up at the expense of the *Deaf-Mute's Journal*. We do not object to severe criticisms in a gentlemanly manner, but when we are personally maligned, we shall defend our own integrity and honesty, and pursue the even tenor of our way as ever before.

Address of President E. M. Gallaudet, On the Tenth Anniversary (or Presentation Day) of the National Deaf-Mute College, March 15, 1874.

[From the National (Washington, D. C.) Republican, through the courtesy of Mr. C. K. W. Strong.]

President Gallaudet delivered his address, as follows:

On the 8th of April, 1864, Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, signed the following act of Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant and confirm such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the institution, or others, who, by their proficiency in learning, or other meritorious distinction, they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred in colleges, and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as said board of directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

When this act was before the Senate for consideration its passage was objected to on the ground that the measure proposed was without precedent. A distinguished Senator opposed the bill because "it would empower this institution for the education of deaf-mutes to confer degrees in the arts and sciences the same as in Harvard University or Yale College."

Another prominent Senator said: "I think it will rather make the institution ridiculous to give it the power to confer literary or scientific degrees, whereas I think it would be proper to give it the power to confer some degree that may be named or invented for the deaf and dumb."

But there were Senators who well understood the purpose of this institution to establish a department of so high a grade that its graduates might properly receive degrees in the arts and sciences.

The gentlemen explained to the satisfaction of the Senate, what was intended to be done under the operation of the pending bill, and it was passed without a dissenting vote.

The House concurred in the action of the Senate without objection, and with the signature of the President the first chapter in the history of this college was completed.

Two months later public exercises were held, in which the purposes and objects of the Deaf-Mute college were fully set forth, and within four days thereafter Congress made an appropriation of \$26,000, for the enlargement of the grounds of the institution.

In September of the same year the college began its educational operations, with seven students. Private benevolence supplemented the liberal action of Congress, and there was no lack of means for the prosecution of the novel undertaking. Doubtless, however, expressed as to the practicability of affording collegiate education to the deaf and dumb, and many who did not question the feasibility of the enterprise were quick to act. *Cui bono?*

As the work of the college advanced and its numbers increased, the appeals made to Congress in its behalf called forth serious and sometimes violent opposition, this amounting, in 1868, to a prolonged effort on the part of the then leaders of the House of Representatives to destroy the entire institution. But the sympathy and judgment of Congress was with the enemies of the college. In every struggle the enlightened and liberal counsels of our friends prevailed, and each session of Congress that has passed since the foundation of the college has set its seal of unqualified approval on our work.

We have invited you to join to-day in celebrating our tenth anniversary, and it is appropriate that a brief recital should be made of the results which have crowned the labors of our first decade.

The material prosperity of the institution speaks for itself to the eyes of all beholders. Our little lot of two acres has expanded to a noble domain of one hundred. The frail rustic cottage, through whose slender walls the winter winds whistled and the summer sun scorched, has given way to enduring and beautiful structures.

And the liberality of the Government has not stopped here. Adequate provision has been made for the employment of competent professors and instructors, thus enabling the college to extend its benefits to many whose limited means would have sufficed to meet all the expenses of an advanced course of study.

The seven youths who sought admission ten years ago have been followed by

one hundred and ten others, these representing twenty-five states and the Federal District. New England has sent twenty-six, the Middle States twenty-four, the South twenty-six, and the West forty-one, so that it is almost in exact proportion to the population of the several sections of the country that the benefits of this single college for deaf-mutes have been distributed.

And it is asked, What are these benefits? It may be replied, They are such advantages for mental and moral culture as are offered to hearing and speaking youth in their higher seminaries and colleges.

Our curriculum of study comprises the higher mathematics, the Latin, French and German languages; the elements of natural science, including chemistry, botany, astronomy, geology, mineralogy, physiology and zoology; a full course of English philology, and related studies, with ancient and modern history, not omitting proper attention to mental, moral and political science.

It is too early for us to estimate the full advantages that may be credited to the labors and outlays of our first decade.

But even the partial results that are before us may be taken as affording a rich and encouraging return. Twenty have gone out from the college have been engaged in teaching. Two have become editors and publishers of newspapers, three others have taken positions connected with journalism. Three have entered the civil service of the Government, one of them having risen rapidly to a high and responsible position. One, while filling a position as instructor in a Western institution, has rendered important service to the Coast Survey as a microscopist. Two have taken places in the faculty of their alma mater, and are rendering valuable returns as instructors where they were students but a short time since. Some have gone into mercantile and other offices; some have undertaken business on their own account, while not a few have begun agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in which the advantages of thorough mental training will give them a superiority over those less educated.

Six have been called to pass from this life that now is, to that which is to come, and all these left behind them bright evidence that they rightly estimated the true value of life.

One of these sainted alumni, who was in our midst two short months ago, and who would have borne away the highest honors of this day had his life been spared, wrote to his sister a fortnight before his death, as follows:

"It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something; to have obtained one glimpse across the hills and valleys away into the promised land of perfect knowledge, perfect love, perfect purity, where men no longer live through a glass darkly. For such I take to be the true result of study; the more one learns, the clearer does he see God's wondrous goodness, the closer he is drawn to all things holy."

Our first decade is passed. We can write its history, detailing the events of each fleeting month and year; but the full measure of its results, can only be rightly estimated by Him whose intelligence can comprehend eternity and infinity. The probable influence in the world for good of the six score youth who have been taught here, is far beyond the power of mortal computation. For there is an immortality of influence as well as individuality, and the impressions we make on others do not die with us.

And in the air, or those of water on lake or river, day the most important fact of all in the history of our first decade is that it is the first and not the last. While we have cause for rejoicing to-day over the fruit of labor past, our greatest reason for congratulation arises from the hopes we are permitted to entertain for the future.

The College for the Deaf and Dumb is no longer an experiment. Its continued existence is no longer problematical. Laws of the United States are its endorsement. Lands and buildings held in the name of the Government form its permanent abiding place. The representatives of our states and people in five Congresses have pledged the nation to support it. Humanly speaking, we may regard its perpetuity insured. For this, and all it suggests of good to be wrought during the decades and centuries yet before us, let us give thanks to-day to Him who while on earth wrought miracles that the deaf might hear and the dumb speak; who is now working greater wonderseer than those, and who shall in the fullness of time rule all hearts and join all hands in charity and peace.

How a Blind Mute Reads.

An interesting case of combined deafness and blindness existed in the Royal Institution at Copenhagen in 1867.

The young man, then about thirty years of age, had become blind at twenty, having been born deaf. He conversed intelligently by signs, and made many inquiries of the author in regard to America, expressing his great admiration for our "Monitors."

His method of reading the newspapers was not a little curious. A small boy, who had advanced so far as to be able to recognize and form with his fingers the letters of the alphabet would act as his reader, though knowing absolutely nothing of the sense of what he was conveying from the printed page to the mind of this poor blind mute. Then, when seeing but untaught mute had spelled the news to his blind friend, the latter would give it back to his reader in the sign language, thus repeating him for his kindness. President Gallaudet in April Annals.

Fatal Railroad Casualty.

Andrew Kartz, a deaf man, about fifty years old, who had been employed at Greenburg, Westchester county, was killed by a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, near that village, yesterday forenoon. The unfortunate man was struck with tremendous force and hurled against a bank, mutilating the body in a shocking manner. Deceased is understood to have a brother living in Wilkesburg. Coroner Bassett held an inquest on the remains. New York Paper, April 15, 1874.

[Again we say, keep off, keep off the track.]

Hearing with the Eyes.

Shakespeare makes one of his comic characters say:

"I see a voice: Now will I to the chink. To 'speak, and I can hear my Thibault's face."

Pains and patience have within the last twenty years made that absurd use of the senses almost literal and very useful in the case of deaf-mutes.

The possibilities of lip-reading are well illustrated in the case of Walter P. Chamberlain, of Marblehead, who delivered

an address upon the subject at the convention of articulation teachers in Worcester. Mr. Chamberlain, who is now forty-two years old, has been stone-deaf since he had the scarlet fever at the age of five, but his parents took the greatest pains to teach him to read by observing the motion of a speaker's lips, and he has also derived great assistance from studying the motion of his own lips before a mirror.

He cannot understand every word in a running conversation, but recognizes enough to almost always understand a person's meaning. Mr. Chamberlain has attained such proficiency in the art of lip-reading and articulation that during the war, he enlisted, and successfully passed a medical examination. He was in the service for some time, when one night his secret was discovered and he was discharged.

Upon the night in question he had occasion to go to the spring supplying the camp with water, when he was charged by the guard, "wing to the darkness he could not see his sentinel, of course could not hear him. He was arrested and had an examination the next morning, and in response to the question, "Are you deaf?" he answered, "If I were deaf, how could I understand your question?"

Henceforth passed the examination until an investigation of his case revealed the fact that he was totally deaf. Boston Paper.

(From the British Magazine for Deaf & Dumb.)

Ephphatha.

"A man was brought to him, who was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech, and he took him aside from the multitude and put his fingers into his ears, and touched his tongue, and looking heavenward, said to him, 'Ephphatha'; and straightway his ears were opened, and the string of his tongue was loosed and he spake plain." (Mark vii, 33, to the prophecy of Isaiah xxxv, 5, 6) being thus fulfilled.

This word "Ephphatha" is met with but once in the whole Testament. Mark is the only one who has mentioned it in his gospel, and he has taken pains to explain its meaning for us, for he says, "that is, be thou open"; so we need not wonder at the depth of linguistic or etymological disquisitions on the subject. This gospel has recorded some other words in their original tongue, which fall from the lips of Him, who went about doing good while on earth, such as "Talitha cumi," that is, Damsel arise," &c. Mark is believed to be the same person mentioned elsewhere under the name of John, surnamed Mark, and was a disciple of St. Peter, who is said to have employed him in writing the gospel for the use of the Roman Christians, so it must be Peter who has the credit of being so particular in his narrative. "Ephphatha" is a word which was uttered by our blessed Saviour to one who was afflicted like himself, and it has always been a favorite and familiar word with me, and ought to be engraved on the heart of every mute. Why did He look up towards heaven while in the act of His benevolence? The action is plain to us all, especially to the deaf and dumb, who are so well versed in silent language; we can understand the language of the eyes and face, it was very intelligible and significant, even to an uneducated deaf-mute. It was to intimate to the recipient that the blessing flowed from above! This was one of the most striking and wonderful miracles He performed. Why did He not fail to astonish the spectators, for not only did He confer hearing and articulation, but gave him at once the language of his country and its signification. "Thou, Son of David, have mercy on me," said the blind man at the road side. "What wilt ye that I should do unto you?" asked Jesus, and they say, "Lord, that our eyes may be opened." In this instance oral conversation was held between the blind men and our Lord, whereas in the case of the deaf and dumb man only one word of power was spoken, accompanied by the silent and significant expression of the eyes and upturned face. He sighed as if his benevolent bosom heaved with the deepest compassion for one who was laboring under such an awful deprivation to which the human frame could be liable, and by his upturned expression he seemed to speak to his Father in heaven in behalf of the sufferer from such a sad calamity, for in those days it was indeed a terrible affliction when there were no institutions, schools or systems for their education.

Ephphatha and the eyes of the blind, the ears of the deaf, and the mouths of the dumb were opened. One to behold the glorious and wonderful works of Jehovah! the other to hear the glad tidings of Salvation in the advent of Jesus Christ; and by giving speech to the dumb is to show that we are not always to remain so, but that we shall join in the "Alleluia" song of heaven hereafter, and also it is a symbol of the wonderful gift of tongues to his disciples shortly after his death, so that they could preach the gospel to every nation and tongue without having to learn them, as our missionaries have, before going out. Our Saviour is not here now on earth to do the same acts of mercy to us, but that word is still ringing, and still heard all over the world, and was in operation from His very birth, for at that time the heavens were opened and angels came forth joyfully singing the advent of the Son of God, who came as the Olive Branch of Reconciliation between God and man, and whose sufferings and death showed us the immensity and refuge of his love to a lost world. If He is not here now to open the eyes of the blind, the ears of the deaf, and the mouths of the dumb, the enlightened influence of His doctrine has chased away the darkness of sin, superstition, and ignorance, and has opened a way by which we are educated and brought within the fold of salvation, so that we are almost as well as if we had our speech and hearing restored, for we do not our eyes and our hands speak? We may take the word "Ephphatha" as symbolical of our Lord's work on earth. And as it has "opened the Kingdom of Heaven to all believers," may it open our circumscribed hearts and eyes to the influence of His Gospel.

I trust we shall all hear that word some day, when it shall burst open our prison-house and our liberated spirits shall wing their flight to those glorious realms beyond the sky.

RICHARD ROLAND WILLIAMS.

"It is quite amusing to see a deaf person who can read the lips watch the shadow of a face in people on the wall, and tell what the shadow says by the movement of its lips. Friends who have called in to spend the evening have often been greatly astonished at this proof of our pupils' skill in lip-reading." Whipple's Journal.

Wanted.

50,000 Railroad Ties. Delivered at any station on the line of the Syracuse Northern Railroad. Ties can be made from hemlock, black ash, tamarack or spruce, must have six inch face, and eight inch width, eight feet long and square at one end.

WANTED, 500,000 Salt Barrels. To be delivered the coming season on the line of the Syracuse Northern Railroad. We are happy to inform the public that, after spending much time and money, we have succeeded in making arrangements with the Salt Company of Syracuse which enable us to buy barrels, and at all times pay the Syracuse market price, after deducting a commission of five per cent. We will enter into contract with parties who desire, at a stated price, for the coming season, thus relieving the market from excess, and at the same time enabling us to receive the full market price for barrels. The highest market price will be paid, and cash on delivery.

WANTED, 100,000 cords of stove bolts, delivered at any station on the line of the Syracuse Northern Railroad. Bolts may be cut from hard or soft maple, beech, birch, elm, ash or basswood. Cash on delivery.

WANTED, 100,000 feet of hemlock lumber, to be delivered at our lumber yard at Parish.

WANTED, 1,000 cords of wood 20 inches long, delivered at the Parish railroad depot. Wood can be cut from hard or soft timber.

WANTED, In addition to the above, cash customers to buy 500,000 cords of merchandise the coming season. Mr. A. J. Slawson has created a new store, situated on Main St., and adjacent to Dr. Taylor's Drug Store. Said store